	Original		Updated		Corrected	d		Supple	mental
LRB	Number	09-1560/2		Intro	duction	Number	ΑI	B-026	9
			t officer while re	sisting or o	obstructing	an officer o	or whil	e attem	pting to
Fiscal	Effect			•					
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	Sources Affe					ted Ch. 20	Appro	opriatio	ns
∐∐ GF	PR FED	PRO [PRS SE	G 🔲 SE	EGS				
Agend	y/Prepared	Ву	Au	thorized S	Signature				Date
DA/ Pł	nil Werner (60	08) 267-2700	To	m Herman	(608) 266	-0239		,	3/30/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 3/30/2009

LRB Number 09-1560/2	Introduction Number	AB-0269	Estimate Type	Original				
Description causing injury to a law enforcement officer while resisting or obstructing an officer or while attempting to flee and providing a penalty								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

There is insufficient data with which to make a fiscal estimate that approximates the cost of enactment of this bill.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

No long-reange fiscal estimate is provided due to a lack of data.

	Original	☐ Up	odated		Corrected		Supp	lemental
LRB N	umber 09 -	1560/2		Introd	uction N	lumber	AB-02	69
causing in	Description causing injury to a law enforcement officer while resisting or obstructing an officer or while attempting to lee and providing a penalty							
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⊠Ind □	State Fiscal Effe leterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existin Appropriations Create New App	g ng	Increase Ex Revenues Decrease E Revenues	•		Increase Co to absorb w Ye Decrease C	rithin agend es	be possible by's budget ⊠No
⊠ Ind 1.[D Local Governmendeterminate ☐ Increase Costs ☐ Permissive ☐ ☐ Decrease Costs ☐ Permissive ☐	s (Mandatory	4. Decrease F	☐ Mano Revenue	latory	ypes of Loc Government Towns Counties School Districts	t Units Affeo Villag s Other	e Cities s S
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS								
Agency/F	Prepared By		Autho	orized Si	gnature			Date
DOC/ Sue	e Loniello (608) 2	240-5524	Rober	t Margol	ies (608) 2	240-5056		4/3/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 4/3/2009

LRB Number 09-1560/2	Introduction Number	AB-0269	Estimate Type	Original				
Description		-						
causing injury to a law enforcement officer while resisting or obstructing an officer or while attempting to								
flee and providing a penalty								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill creates a new Class H felony (maximum confinement time 3 years and maximum supervision 3 years) when a person obstructs, resists or flees from a law enforcement officer and causes bodily harm.

Although the Department cannot predict the number of offenders who may be subject to this new criminal penalty or what the sentencing practices of the court will be, enactment of this legislation could result in increased costs to the Department.

In FY08 the annual cost of housing an inmate in a DOC institution was approximately \$30,300. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates was approximately \$4,600. When there is no excess capacity in DOC facilities, as is currently the case, the Department uses contract beds at a rate of \$18,800 annually per person. The annual cost for community supervision was \$2,400 in FY08.

Local county jails could see an increase in costs if offenders are sentenced to a county jail as a condition of probation for this new felony offense.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Correcte	ed		Supplemental	
LRB	Number	09-1560/2		Introd	duction	Number	A	B-0269	
			t officer while res	isting or c	obstructin	g an officer	or wh	ile attempting to	
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Fund	Sources Aff	- 199 <u>-1991 - Herring D</u>	PRS SEC	G 🔲 SE	Affe ∃GS	ected Ch. 20) Appi	ropriations	
	cy/Prepared Mark Rineha	I By urt (608) 264-946		thorized s				Date 8/14/20	09

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 8/14/2009

LRB Number 09-1560/2	Introduction Number	AB-0269	Estimate Type	Original
Description				
causing injury to a law enforcement	officer while resisting	or obstructing	an officer or while	e attempting to
flee and providing a penalty				1184 1184

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under Chapter 940.20 (2), whoever intentionally causes bodily harm to a law enforcement officer, fire fighter, or commission warden, acting in an official capacity and the person knows or has reason to know that the victim is a law enforcement officer, fire fighter, or commission warden, by an act done without the consent of the person so injured, is guilty of a Class H felony.

Under 2009 Assembly Bill 269, a person is guilty of a Class H felony if the person causes bodily harm to a law enforcement officer while the person is resisting, obstructing, fleeing from, or attempting to flee from the law enforcement officer.

While most felony prosecutions are handled by district attorneys, assistant attorneys general in the Department of Justice's Criminal Litigation Unit on occasion act as special prosecutors throughout Wisconsin at the request of district attorneys. In addition, the Department of Justice's Criminal Appeals Unit represents the State of Wisconsin in defending felony convictions when those convictions are challenged in state or federal court. Under Wisconsin law, this unit is charged with preparing briefs and presenting arguments in front of any state appellate or federal court hearing a challenge to a felony conviction.

Since AB 269 broadens the types of activities that can be prosecuted as felonies, it is possible that the enactment of the bill could result in an increased caseload for the department's Criminal Litigation and Criminal Appeals units. The department anticipates that any increased caseload would be relatively small and could most likely be absorbed with existing resources. However, if the increased caseload is significant, DOJ will need additional resources.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	mental
LRB	Number	09-1560/2		Introdu	uction Numb	er A	B-026	9
causir	iption ig injury to a la id providing a		t officer while resis	ting or ob	structing an offic	er or whi	le attem	pting to
Fiscal	Effect							
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	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive Mandato se Costs	3. Increase R ory Permissive 4. Decrease I ory Permissive	Mand Revenue	atory ☐ Tow ☑ Cou ☐ Sch	nent Unit rns [] inties []	ts Affecto Village Others WTCS Districto	Cities
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS								
Agend	cy/Prepared l	Ву	Auth	orized Si	gnature			Date
SPD/I	Mike Tobin (6	08) 266-8259	Krista	Ginger (6	608) 264-8572			3/26/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 3/26/2009

LRB Number	09-1560/2	Introduction Number	AB-0269	Estimate Type	Original		
Description							
causing injury to a law enforcement officer while resisting or obstructing an officer or while attempting to							
flee and provid	ding a penalty .		_		, <u> </u>		

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

This bill would create a new criminal offense, for causing injury to a police officer in the course of obstructing the officer, resisting the officer, or fleeing from the officer. Because the underlying course of conduct (obstructing, resisting, or fleeing) is a crime under current law, the effect of the bill would likely be that some cases would be charged as felonies (for the injury to the officer) rather than as misdemeanors (for the resisting or obstructing; fleeing cases are charged as felonies under current law). In fiscal year 2008, the SPD's average cost per felony was \$544.58, compared to an average cost per misdemeanor of \$217.54.

The SPD does not have data available to estimate the number of cases in which the new felony offense will be charged or to estimate in what percentage of those cases, a felony charge would be charged under current law. However, it is reasonable to assume that the new felony charge would result in some additional felony cases and would add to the complexity (and thus the attorney time required) of some other cases.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. Thus, the counties may experience increased costs attributable to additional felony cases and cases of increased complexity. The counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, both pending trial and after sentencing.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications